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The Growth of This Town.

During the last ten years the population of New York, according to the estimates of the Health Department, has increased by about one-third, or something like 400,000. That is, the gain in the number of the inhabitants since 1880 has been nearly equal to the whole population of the town forty or fortyfive years ago. The proportionate increase in Brooklyn is estimated to have been even greater, or hard on one-half in the ten years, and the population of the two towns is now probably between 2,400,000 and 2,500,000.

The increase in the communities joined by the Brooklyn bridge, and substantially one In character and interests, has, therefore, been toward the three-quarters of a million in a single decade. It has been so great and has come so rapidly that the authorities have been taxed to provide the public improvements necessary for its accommodation, and in some respects, accordingly, the town, grown to the proportions of a firstclass capital, is inferior in its municipal arrangements to such communities of Europe As streets are not so well paved and not so well swept as those of London and Paris.

But it must be remembered that London and Paris were already civilized capitals when Manhattan Island was a wilderness, inhabited only by savages, and that New York within the memory of all those who have passed middle life was a provincial community, with no forecast of its extraordinary development during the last twentyfive years. Until very recently the municipal machinery was crude and village like. The architecture of the town, with a very few exceptions, was poor and There was comparatively little mean. wealth, and the habits and customs of the people were simple and frugal. It is only nce the war that the place has begun to take on the character of a great capital, and the time has been too short for putting it on slevel with old communities like London and Paris in respect of its municipal provisions. Its main necessity has been to lay out new streets for the increasing population.

But now we shall see progress in every direction. The growth of the town has educated public officers as to the municipal requirements of such a community, and the people themselves have become more exacting in their demands and more critical in their tastes. Modern invention, too, is all the time multiplying the means for increasing the health and comfort of our urban population. The development of the capabilties of electricity for illuminating the streets is in its infancy. The opening of the new aqueduct will give us an abundant supply of water, so that fountains may be again started to enhance the beauty of the town. The new parks will be pleasure grounds for the people unequalled in extent and in variety of natural scenery. The advance in architecture has been great during the last ten years, but at present it is more marked than at any time before. The pavements, now so unsatisfactory, will be replaced by new, and the needed additional facilities for rapid transit will be provided.

It is not rash to predict that all these improvements will be enjoyed by the people of New York and Brooklyn before the year 1900, when together they will number something like 8,500,000, and perhaps will be under a common and consequently more effective municipal government. Such deficiencies as exist are inevitable, but they cannot remain much longer under our present development.

The Troubles with Colombia.

Whatever the merits of the complaints made by New York merchants against the United States of Colombia, the Government at Washington has sufficient force in the Gulf of Mexico to prevent any encroachment on American rights, and to procure the redress of all grievances. Under Rear Ad-GHERARDI are the Galena, eight guns, which at last accounts was at Port-au-Prince or San Domingo; the Kearsarge, seven guns, recently at Gonaives; the Yantic, four guns, cruising in the same waters. with her address for the present at Curaçoa, and the Dolphin. This squadron, or any vessel detached from it, is quite enpable of taking care of the little Colombian cutter. La Papa, itself formerly a pleasure yacht, which seized the schooner Pearl last October, and afterward the schooners Julian and Willie. The promptness with which the Navy Department acted in the trouble with Colombia five years ago, when blue jackets and marines were landed at Aspinwall and held the Isthmus, affords assurance that it will not be wanting now, should there be any sound reason for its interference.

Accordingly the proposal that the vessels trading with the Indians on the San Blas coast should go prepared to offer armed reaistance to the Colombian gunboats is wholly unnecessary, while the experiment would be a very dangerous one for them. The cutter La Papa is a Government craft, acting under direct authority to maintain the Colombian customs laws. According to the view of the Colombian Government, the trading vessels which she selzed were engaged in smuggling, or certainly in a violation of the laws of that country. That may or may not be the true view. It may be found, as our traders hold, that the seizure of their vessels was a great outrage. If so, they are entitled to redress for every dollar of damage caused by the seizures. The loss of the perishable goods aboard and the loss of a season's trade by delay are among the elements of damage. The State Department is a proper channel for presenting all such

On the other hand, Captains of vessels who undertake to carry on war on their account, or on that of their owners, against the regular Government vessels of a nation with which we are at peace, will have our Government to deal with as well as the foreign nation. Each Government must exercise jurisdiction over its own inshore waters, and must undertake the execution of its own customs regulations and revenue laws. If, instead of submitting to seizure by lawfully constituted authorities, vessels are to arm themselves and fire upon those authorities, on the ground that they do not consider the seizure justifiable, the world's present system of maritime law will have to be fundamentally altered.

We have heard something of this proposed method of settling revenue disputes in the Behring Sea controversy. There was much talk of the Victoria scaling schooners fighting the cutter Richard Rush; and certainly there has been a hundred times as much denunciation of the Rush as of the Papa. In like manner, it was once declared that some of our Gloucester fishing vessels had provided themselves with artillery for registing the Dominion cruisers. But, of course, no such attempt at earrying on private war has really been attempted, either on the shores of Nova Scotia or in

Behring Sea. The Government vessels there stationed are to execute the revenue and fishery laws, although these laws may be such as to give foreigners suffering from them a valid claim of damages. Precisely the same is true of the revenue regulations on the Colombian coast. Possibly seizures there may create a basis for indemnity; but that is quite different from undertaking to carry on war against the lawful authorities of Colombia.

They Are of Great Faith.

It is true, as a correspondent observes, that the Roman Catholic Church interprets the directions of St. James for the healing of the sick to apply to the cure of their souls and not their bodies. The sacrament of extreme unction derives its chief authority from that interpretation of the Epistle.

From the time of LUTHER all Protestant Churches have rejected this teaching, the Church of England, in its thirty-nine articles, expressly including extreme unction among the five sacraments of the Church of Rome, which "are not to be counted for sacraments of the Gospel." The usual Protestant theory is that St. James referred to the miraculous "gift of healing." which was imparted to the Apostles, and by them to some of the early believers, but was not continued in the Church in later times; though exactly when or why it was taken away does not appear. That the healing of which St JAMES speaks is bodlly, and not spiritual healing. Protestants have never questioned. There have always been individuals and

sects among them who have contended

that the injunctions of St. James still re-

main binding, and that the gift of healing has not been taken away from the Church, EDWARD IRVING had that faith, and it is held by the religious body known as Irvingites. Within a few years, too, an Episcopal clergyman of Connecticut regarded himself as possessed of the gift because of his succession from the Apostles, and he had many sympathizers among the clergy of his Church. Believers in the faith cure, as it is called, are now numerous, and among the number are included many men and women of much more than average intelligence. Some of them remain in their old religious associations, but others have formed themselves into distinct sects, which have grown to be large and zealous. is also the body known as Christian Scientists, who hold that healing is performed by spiritual agencies, and that disease is only spiritual imperfection; and Dr. J. C. BIER-WIRTH, in a recent paper on the subject, read before the Kings County Medical Association, speaks of several sects and societies existing in Brooklyn which hold varying views "Some," he says, of the faith cure. only invoke Divine help when there is no danger to life, but they will send for a doctor as soon as there seems to be a real or supposed danger approaching." Their faith is weaker than their natural affection. But others "will refuse medical aid and medicines under all circumstances, preferring death to any help which medical skill might afford them. Their only guide is the Bible, and their only relief from suffering must come from prayer."

LARSSEN, who was lately punished in Brooklyn for neglecting to provide medical care for his sick child, is, it seems, a member of a sect holding peculiar views as to the subject. They call themselves the New Evangelists, are made up mostly of Scandinavians of little wealth, and hold their meetings in Hamilton avenue. Their faith is a simple belief in the Bible, and "in sincerity and strength," says Dr. BIERWIRTH, "they rival the religious fanatics of past ages." They have no ministers or other leaders, and their meetings are conducted after the Quaker method. They refuse all medical aid, on the ground that "disease is sent by Gop, either as punishment or trial, and it would be a sin to interfere with His will by any attempt to relieve the sufferer or cure the illness. If the person dies, they say it was Gop's will; and should recovery ensue. this again will be regarded as a manifestation of Divine Providence." They look after the sick by keeping them properly fed and clean, and then leave the rest to Gop.

Thus the New Evangelists carry the theory of election further than the Calvinists even, by extending it to the life or death of the body no less than the salvation or dampation of the soul. The Presbyteries of New York and Brooklyn would retain that awful doctrine in their Confession, and yet they would visit with fines and imprisonment these poor Scandinavians simply because they push the theory of foreordination to a conclusion as logical as their own. If GoD arranged all things in the councils of eternity, He fixed unalterably the period of life for every individual, and it is folly to attempt to dispute His will. Thus say the New Evangelists, and how are the Calvinists to answer them?

Moreover, these Scandinavians actually obey to the letter the command of CHRIST to give up all things to follow Him. They will hold no individual property, all their

possessions going into a general fund. Dr. BIERWIRTH relates that one of them. before he became a member, laid out all his savings in the purchase of two city lots, and as, after his conversion, he could no longer own property, he wanted the real estate agent to take the land and refund the money. When the agent refused to do so, the New Evangelist told him to keep both the land and the money.

It is evident that the pains and penalties of the law will never swerve such believers from the course which they regard as of Divine appointment. What they look upon as only the persecution of the wicked will rather tend to confirm them in the faith. They will go to jall as joyfully as the early Christian martyrs went to the stake. What care they? Believing that all things are of Divine foreordination, they will leave the con-

equences to Gop. It is a remarkable phenomenon that this age of skepticism is also an age of faith like that of the first days of Christianity.

Coast Defence in 1890.

This year will show decided progress toward the protection of the seaports of the United States. During the summer ten dynamite guns will be mounted, five in New York harbor, three at San Francisco, and two at Boston. The limited range of these weapons, not much over a mile, makes them merely auxiliary defences; but they will serve a good temporary purpose, until the great steel guns are built. Once mounted and protected, the pneumatic tubes can be assiduously used in practice, and the area covered by them can be carefully plotted, so as to insure the explosion of a big dynamite torpedo upon or near a hostile vessel cross ing any part of the plotted area. The doubts as to the availability of this rather clumsy apparatus on a vessel on the sea have

never affected the question of its use on land. The next main feature of the year will probably be the beginning of the new batteries both for mortars and guns. Should Congress pass a Fortification bill for this purpose before July 1, the work could start on that date. Gen. Burkr says that the big mortars can now be turned out as fast as

emplacements can be made for them, and also that new gun batteries begun by July 1 could be armed with 8-inch, high-power breach-loaders next year. The 8-inch gun, to be sure, is a very moderate one as calibres go, but it fires a 300-pound shot with 140 pounds of powder, and gets a muzzle velocity of 1,967 feet per second and a muzzle energy of 7.965 foot-tons. These were the actual results achieved by the first one made at the Watervilet Arsenal. In the plans of the Fortification Board no fewer than 102 guns of this callbre were asked for, as well as many larger ones; so that Congress may well begin to provide for building the batteries necessary for them. Secretary PROCTOR says that we can also put to some use about 2,000 old muzzle-loaders, and that 'all of our present fortifications could be utilized for accessory defence." The Chief of Engineers has made estimates for beginning new earthworks at the leading ports, but Congress will have to authorize the purchase of some new sites for this purpose.

In four weeks from this time the Board of Ordnance and Fortification will be receiving the first sets of forgings for the new 8-inch rifles, which will then be finished and put together as rapidly as possible at the Watervilet Arsenal gun factory. Forgings for the 10-inch guns are not due until next January. and those for the 12-inch guns not until the following May. Meanwhile, however, the Board has contracted for the manufacture of a large number of heavy mortars, and these, with the 8-inch guns, will be the first source of reliance after the pneumatic guns. Congress, therefore, should take up

promptly the supply of new emplacements for these various weapons. Hitherto this has not been necessary, because there were no new guns or mortars sufficiently advanced, but now the situation has changed. Secretary PROCTOR, in suggesting that a beginning should be made with New York, Washington, and San Francisco, well says that if a hostlie shell should strike the streets of New York " the corn and wheat of the prairies would share the loss." Considerations of interest as well as of national honor make the work of defence incumbent on all.

Courtship as a Check to Marriage.

A lady eminent in American letters, and believed to be a matron of experience, who signs her name "ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS" to a magazine article, is one of a ymposium for the discussion of divorce in the January North American. Divorce, Miss PHELPS thinks, is the surgery of marriage, and she doesn't condemn it as a last desperate resort. We'll never get rid of it, she thinks, while we are allowed to marry as we do. "As our laws stare us in the face," Miss PHELPS says, there is no man so abnormally bad that he may not marry the very nicest woman who will have him; and there is no woman so "enfeebled in body and mind by corsets or chloral" and none otherwise so objectionable as not to be allowed to become the wife of the best of men, if he is willing and she wants him, and "the mother of his doomed children. Felons may marry and beget felons; paupers may marry and breed paupers; foreign chaps with titles may marry pure, and even rich, American girls: men may marry housekeepers, and women may marry men who promise to be good providers. There is no law, not even an unwritten law, Miss PHELPS complains, "that prevents a man and woman who do not love each other supremely, unselfishly, permanently, and we might almost say divinely, from daring to take upon themselves the sacred marriage vow."

Well, no! Happily there isn't. If there was. Miss Phelps can possibly tell us where the State might look for parents for its rising generation. Never having tried marriage under conditions that fell short of perfection, Miss Phelps does not appreciate that even such a marriage may be better than none. The State knows it, however, and is careful not to throw any unnecessary obstacles in the way of persons who have got themselves up to the marrying point The State knows, what Miss PHELPS seems entirely to overlook, that that mighty difficult point to reach, and it does not propose to let the time and pains of persons who have attained it be wasted. That is one reason why hindrances to marriage are so contrary to the spirit of the common law. If Miss PHELPS should seek State aid to realize her high ideal of fit preventives to matrimony, she must reflect before framing her bill that the country is full of married people who love each other with the inconstancy of imperfect natures but who would rather love imperfactly than not at all: who would rather be married than not; and who, on the whole, would rather be married to their present spouses than be at the immense trouble and expense of trying new ones with doubtful

consequences. In her forcible remarks about the lack of hindrances which should prevent people from making bad marriages, Miss Phelps seems entirely to forget that there is such a thing as courtship. She speaks as though any bad man might drag any good woman to church and marry her out of hand. But, in fact, to get a woman to stand up before a priest with him is one of the most complicated transactions that civilized man undertakes; and to lead a coy and uncertain male to the altar is perhaps [the most difficult triumph of a modern woman. There may be a lack of unwritten law to prevent people who do not love one another "almost; divinely" from getting married; but there is no lack of literature that points that way. It seems a safe statement that of every five books that are sold to the American people the chief end and interest and excuse of two attaches to the demonstration they contain of the uncertainties of the great art of courtship. A process in which such boundless interest is taken, and in which such interminable instruction is, necessary, must be a pretty serious business, and worthy of a much higher consideration than Miss PHELPS has vet given it, at least in any published essay, The fact is that the reason why we are al-

lowed such license; as we still (enjoy about getting married is that the difficulties are already so great that if it were made any harder for us, we could not get married at all. It may be different in New England, where, we believe, Miss PHELPS resides, but in the great State of New York women are held in such esteem, and there is such a demand for themithat; it requires sleepless enterprise in our young men to discover satisfactory partners and appropriate them. If it was made more difficult, it would kill divorce. Miss PHELPS is right there, but marriage would be killed first. Miss PHELPS should make a study of modern courtship. We think she will find it a more effectual preventive than she has suspected.

Washington seems to be almost the only place where the old-fashioned custom of New Year's Day receptions is kept up; and the manner in which it was observed last Wednesday is best described by the correspondent of the Baltimore American. He looked with a special eye to the use of wine. and he writes as follows:

"Those who went saling to-day observed that the

on the wine line. The old native Washington thorough sitality and a senerous buffet. The newer aristo-

did not offer wine." Let not our friends, the Prohibitionists, think that this difference in the manners of the day is to be ascribed to them. It is not because the cold water folk have succeeded in getting a hold upon the modern statesman that a new set of entertainers have sprung up who differ from hosts of the old style described above.

The fact is that wine has actually declined as an element of social entertainment. Years ago the master of an English house would be carried to bed night after night as "drunk as a lord," and his guests must have pursued to a great extent the same tactics. Nowadays the "last bottle of port" is almost unknown as the mainstay of men's conversation after the dinner is over. The addition to many modern houses of a smoking room, to which the male portion of the company adjourns after the feast has been completed, calls men away from the table, and the duty of the decanter ends when they rise and movout. Far greater individual freedom also has come in in regard to drinking. The man who prefers not to drink may still keep his place in the social circle, without the imputation of lacking good fellowship. Wine is much less than formerly the subject of artistic appreciation. Forty years ago there were probably a dozen amateurs of great wines where there is one now. The exhibition of many varieties of wines of supreme excellence is now the ambition of comparatively few dinner givers. Taste runs more to a smaller list, with champagne recelving more attention throughout the feast; and this has rather dulled the powers of dis crimination that distinguished the fashionable men of a former generation.

As a rule men drink less than they used to drink, and this admirable state of affairs has no relation to the influence of the Prohibitionists, but has come as a natural development of physical and gastronomical culture. The tea and coffee, therefore, which graced the official receptions in Washington came from the normal fashion of the day rather than from any sentimental idea connected with the question of morals; and hence their standing in the community is all the more permanent and certain.

What John Bull Is Doing with His Money.

One hundred millions of dollars of English capital have been invested in various American industrial enterprises within the last twelve months; and the prospect is that in the present year a much greater amount will follow. No disturbance of our financial or commercial system has ensued, and it is probable that in our present condition of growth and activity we can regard with equanimity the invasion of almost any concelvable quantity of European money.

Of the immense amount which sought investment here in 1889, a very large part appears to have been new money. That is to say, a scrutiny of the market for our railroad and Government securities does not show that the demand for industrial stocks has been a simple substitution of that class of security for the other. The immense bulk of foreign investment in our railroads remains practically unchanged, as is clearly disclosed in the recent reorganizations of our great railroad corporations.

We print elsewhere in THE SUN an ecount in detail of the various investments during the past year of English capital in American enterprises, and it is tull of interest and instruction. We do not see any danger in it, either in the present or in the future, for our industries; and we see very little danger in it for the English investor. Money is plentiful throughout the whole country, more plentiful than ever before in our history, and certainly more active. Activity, as borrowers understand with painful clearness at this season, means apparent scarcity and betokens as wholesome a demand as has ever-been known in the history of our commerce. It is not local but universal this development of our industrial growth, and the English investor can derive from it a very satisfactory assurance of the safety and productivity of his capital.

The Boers are put to great straits to retain political ascendency in the South African republic. They have taken the remarkable step of extending to Dutch boys, 16 years of age, the right of suffrage, while English residents of the republic are not permitted to vote. The fact is that for some time the English immigrants have formed the majority of the people, and the unusual spectacle is presented of republic in which the majority has no part whatever in making the laws that govern the Such a state of things cannot long continue. It has been said that one of the greatest mistakes England ever made was in giving the Transvaal up to the Boers. It looks now as hough England would rectify the blunder by pouring so many of her sons into the country hat, in the long run, they will control it.

Senator GORMAN'S utterances on the Ausraian hallot system amount to a virtual confession that the Democratic party has a majority of the lift-rate voters.—Indianopolity Journal.

You can draw your own deductions in that respect, but Senator Gorman's first idea was to protect the Democratic voters and all other oters from a curtailment of their franchise Illiteracy will look after itself.

HENRY WATTERSON, the father of the Star No! He is the son, and a conspicuous example in this progressive age of a scion who does not hesitate to acknowledge his parent.

THE Hon. JOHN PROHIBITION ST. JOHN the Kansas apostle of the Drys, is going to take the stump in Minnesota. Taking the stump for prohibition during the present condition of the public mind in regard to that subject is likely to be about as useful as selling toothpicks to hens.

What is the use of this discussion about the finding of a supposed autograph of SHAKESPEARE in a volume in the Boston Public Library? Has not the Hon. IGNISPATUUS DON-NELLY demonstrated that the gentleman from Warwickshire couldn't write?

The King of Portugal seems to think that he has as many lives as a cat, for he keeps a staff of nine doctors. 'Iis a great thing to be the Majesty of Portingale and have a hospital of your own, but a potentate who keeps nine octors on hand must be in a bad way.

No humane man of letters will refuse a sympathetic tear to the Inter-Ocean's observation that "Prof. Swing has a literary diathesis of an indescribable sort." We hope Prof. Swind will not neglect to have his diathesis put into good order before the cold wave begins to One cannot be too careful about his diathesis at this time of year.

The town of Frankfort, Ky., may be congratulated upon banishing from its limits the nose-offending cigarette. Yet even cigarettes may be the cause of virtue, or they may provide the same. An Alabama man died of eigarette smoking the other day, and left \$10,000 to the Y. M. C. A.

The distant roar that may now be detected by a fine car is not the clangor of Eisteddfod consonants from Chicago, but the forerunning nessenger of the return of Dr. Talmage from his travels, his stone-collecting, and his great sermon-exploiting enterprise.

THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE,

And Its Exhibition at Origies's, As is usual at the exhibitions of the Architectural League, the amaller room in the Ortgies Gallery is filled with works of household and decorative art and with designs for such works. Few interesting contemporary productions are shown. Chief among them stands the cover for the new Century Dictionary, designed by Mr. Stanford White. Although the pattern is stamped, it has not the mechanical aspect usually produced by this process, and is quite delightful in both scheme and execution. The example printed in gold on yellow calfskin is better than the one where white vellum is ased, the harmony of tone being more complete and the design sufficiently emphatic. Other book covers are exhibited, but this is the

should be logical and sensible in all in parts. Invertebess, Messra. Cartoro and Hastings have fathered so record and brillant all control of the control of only one that can be called a work of art. Among the designs for stained glass much the best is Mr. Millet's small water color, No. The copy of Botticelli's Louvre Madonna, executed in glass by the Tiffany Company, is very faithful, but, at least as now lighted by gas, it is rather disagreeably hot lu color. The effectiveness of its strong, simple composition should teach a lesson sadly needed by most American designers for glass. Among the pictures contributed by our own artists. Mr. Chase's sketch of children playing croquet should be noted; Mr. Dellenbaugh's Moki Town," and Mr. Walker's "Gift Bearer." Interesting old pictures can be found among the number loaned by Dr. Nevins, the pretentious titles nmxed to some of them may prejudice the student who does not like to see Correggio and Raphael so recklossly invoked. The most interesting anclent objects are, as a class, the woven and embroidered stuffs, largely contributed by Mr. Marquand and Mr. Glaenzer. The cast of a panel attributed to Donatello seems doubly attractive when we are told that the original is owned in New York. The quicker one passes the bronze low-relief portrait of Browning by Mr. Natorp, the pleasanter will be one's memories of the exhibition, and, indeed, none of the modern reliefs deserve much attention. One of the very finest objects shown is the large Greek amphora lent by Mr. Stanford White Modern work is desirable in exhibitions like this to prove the condition of our art; and ancient work is valuable to form public taste and inspire the workman. But for either class to achieve its end, only products of real excellence should be accepted. This year's collection too plainly reveals the fact that no jury passed upon

the loaned contributions. In studying the architectural designs in the larger room, two different standards of criticism should, of course, be borne in mind. The qualities of the building portrayed should not be confounded with those of the portrayal. Noting first the draughtmanship, we find the level much higher than it was a few years ago. There is less straining after pictorial effect in what purport to be, not pictures, but archi tectural drawings; there is a clearer idea with regard to the proper end to be attained, and much more skill in working toward it. Certainly the finest drawings in the room are those of foreign buildings contributed by Mr. Whitney Warren of this city, which at the recent Salon received the first honorable mention that had ever been bestowed on an American in the section of architecture. They include pencil drawings and water colors, and the latter especially are veritable marvels. They are small in size and drawn to scale with the most delicate precision. They are, indeed, not sketches, but painstaking studies; yet they are not inhored or hard in effect, but quite delightful in handling and color. A young man ought to go far in his profession who as a student shows so strong a feeling for its artistic side, combined with so conscientious an interest in its scientific requirements. Mr. Brennan's vigorously brilliant pen drawings of the interior of Chantily should next be named. Mr. Josselyn's and Mr. Stewardson's foreign sketches in pencil are attractive, and Mr. G. F. Newton's water color of an old French house is agood example of broad work done from an architectural point of view. Mr. S. W. Mead's pencil sketch of a Homan monument has all the precision, combined with daintiness, that one has learned to expect from his hand.

It is impossible within our space to speak in detail of the modern buildings portrayed; nor would such examination be interesting to nonprofessional readers. Suffice it to note that while few designs of exceptional strength appear, and perhaps none which show the dawning of any new talent, the general structures Mr. Post's Union Trust Company's building best satisfies the eye, Into his "Pontefract Inn at Pomfret Conn.," Mr. Hoppin must have put all the architecture he could remember, and a similar disjointed, heterogeneous air characterizes a number of other hotel buildings. Much simpler and better is Messrs, Erunner and Tryon's design for a hotel at Big Stone Gap. Virginia. Messrs, Cabot and Chaudler's "Hall for Harvard College" is a sensible and dignified piece of work; and there is much to praise in Mr. Tuthilis " Music Hall," now being built on Seventh avenue. An interesting simple country church is shown by Messrs, Fowler and Hough, marred only by the over received the first honorable mention that had ever been bestowed on an American in the

interesting simple country church is shown by Messrs. Fowler and Hough, marred only by the over-claborate tracery in the large window. But there is nothing on the wall-simore successful than Mr. Haziott's "Treatment of an Acuto Street Corner," where the details are charmingly refined, and some exceptionally kind client has given an opportunity to build solid pleces of wall and windows of moderate size. It would have been interesting could more than the two lower stories of this building have been shown. Among good designs for country houses may be noted some by Messrs. Gilbert & Taylor of St. Paul, and Mr. Haggood and Messrs. Rossiter & Wright of this city. The very ambitious ones conceived by Messrs. Sellen, Westell, and Kirby would look less fantastic had they been differently portrayed. As drawn with the strongest contrasts of black ink and white paper they make of course the same effoct on the popular eye that they would if built of white marble with black trimmings. This is a case which with black trimmings. This is a case which will illustrates that in considering such things one must disassociate the matter from the medium. As they would naturally be built, these houses might look very well to those who do not object to strong reminiscences of the sixteenth century in nineteenth century American structures. But to see how far behind their models, even fair modern designers may fall in the matter of uniting tall roofs and tailer turrets, one may turn to the Normandy sketches of Mr. Cope. Here there is union; in modern essays there is usually but conjunction. Another case where the draughtsmanship has hurt designs may be found in Mr. Little countrity home interiors, vulgarized by a crude water-color treatment.

In the vestibulo we find several designs submitted in competition for this year's medials but none of them call for detailed mention. The problem was "An Entrance to a World Pair." and the gold media was awarded to Mr. Julius Harder of this city, while the diverse house is largered to a special was

monern sense, but a place for the ecclesistical points and vicarious worship that satisfied medieval men.

Another general tendency was toward the accentuation of the centre of the building rather than of the entrance front. French influence showed very clearly in many of the Gothic designs; but it had not been strong enough to mass the building at the west and some kind of dome, savering more or less of Oriental precedents, or a square central tower, inspired by English example, appeared in almost every design, sometimes accombanied by very small Western towers and sometimes by a pair that are large, but still subordinate by a pair that are large, but still subordinate on the central feature. Undoubtedly such a scheme is best adapted to the chosen site, but it should be worked out with a better feeling for outline and mass than most of these designs reveal. Various Gothic styles and no styles, and different forms and pseudo forms of Homanesaue divide endeavor between them. Henalisaance designs are very few. The best of them is Mr. Casey's, the worst Mr. Hay's, with its heavy features and great isolated campanile, and the most interesting, without a doubt. Messars, Carrère and Hastings. This last scheme is shown in a number of very large drawings most beautifully executed. Inspiration seems to have been drawn from the late Spanish work of the southern part of our continent, which, it need hardly be said, does not deserve

the adjective "pure" or satisfy the ideal of those who, while not caring for conventional purity, yet desire that work should be logical and sonsible in all its parts. Nevertheless, Messra. Carrèro and Hastings have fathered so vis-WHAT IS GOING ON IN SUCIETY.

It is not too much to say that the promient social feature of the week has been the influenza, or "grip," as people have got to translating the French name for it. It has not only been the fashionable complaint, but it has asserted its control over social events in a manner more emphatic than agreeable. No end of dinner parties have had to be rearranged in consequence of its visitations, belies and beaux have been in bed when they wanted to be at balls, and even lovers have had to forego seeing one an other, so long as red noses, weeping eyes, and ungraceful sneezings held possession of them. A peculiar feature of the visitation has been its prevalence among domestic servants. Scarce ly one has escaped in any household where it has been at all, and it seems to have clung to them with singular pertinacity. Luckily, its severity is at last abating, and in a week or two more hostesses will cease to dread the arrival of notes just before dinner time telling them that half their expected guests are un-

able to been their engagements. To say that Mr. SMcAllister's New Year's ball for exceeded the expectations of those who attended it, is saying a great deal, and yet it is the simple truth. Mr. McAllister himself probably did not expect so complete a victory over all drawbacks and difficulties, and so smooth a working of the complicated machinery of his entertainment. A stranger finding himself inside the lobby of the Opera House on Thursday evening without any previous information, would have been likely to imagine that he was entering some rich man's private mansion. Powdered and liveried footmen were to be seen on every side; ladies and gentlemen were shown into dressing rooms replete with elegant and luxurious appointments; names were announced at the ballroom entrance by well-trained lackeys, evidently accustomed to the duty, and the visitor's bow was made to three beautiful women, robed in entin and lace, and sparkling with diamonds. Within, the scene was like (siryland, and it

was difficult to fix the eve or concentrate the mind on any one object, as the whole was so bewilderingly beautiful. No one could tell what any one else wore. It was in vain that diamonds flashed on one side, or beauty smiled on the other. Identity was lost, individuality of no account, each person being only a part of the great glittering, moving picture. It signified little whether it was Mrs. Astor or Mrs. Bradley Martin who was passing, all that one saw was a coruscation of gems, which caused the eyes to blink with even a single glance. A divinity in satin and sables, with diamonds nestling in the fur which sets off the whiteness of arms and shoulders, may be Mrs. Cruger or Mrs. Roche, or perhaps Mrs. Coleman Drayton. Before one can look a second time she is gone, and so in an endless procession of youth, beauty, and jewels, the glittering panorama moves on.

All the debutantes, of course, were there, Miss Bruce-Price attracting a good deal of admiring notice. Miss Hope Goddard, Miss Amy Bend, Miss Louise Shepard, and Miss Daisy Plerson wore the freshest white frocks and looked extremely well. Miss Georgie Wilmerding, Miss Maude Robbins, Miss Charlotte Zerega, and Miss Sallie Hargous were in various shades of green, which seemed to suit the blendes better than the brunes. Mrs. Ladenburg was exquisitely costumed in white and silver, and Mrs. Cleveland looked more than usually well in white satin, with diamonds on her neck and arms. The supper, at which the company were seated at innumerable tables. was very hilarious, especially at the table of state, where Mr. Chauncey M. Depew and Mrs. Paran Stevens allowed no flagging of spirits on their own part or of those seated near them. Every one was sorry when the ball was over, and even those who had taken part in state functions abroad admitted that the

pageant had been well worth seeing. New Year's Day at Tuxedo was not particularly lively, notwithstanding a large attendance of society people who came down for the day with a vague idea that against all disadvantages, Tuxedo must pecessarily furnish diversion and amusement. But the absence of skating, tobogganing, and ice boating, and the presence of low-lying clouds with a drizzling rain, had a depressing effect, and people hung about in the club house with absolutely nothing to do. Perhaps the fact that a large portion of the guests had sped the parting year and welcomed the new one with unlimited champagne and egg nogg tended to make it rather slow for those who came in too late and still too early for any exhibarating influences, as certainly it was a very weary and listless crowd that gathered at the station for the afternoon train. The cotillon on New Year's Eve was gay enough, however, and so was the luncheon party given by Miss Ethel Johnson

to her young friends. Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Lor Leavitt and Mr. Thomas Thacher of Boston which will take place at St. Thomas's Church on Thursday, Jan. 16. Miss Churchill and Miss Leonard will officiate as bridesmalds, together with two young ladies from Boston. relatives of the bridegroom.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's musical afternoon was as successful and as much enjoyed as the New Year's ball. Sarasate and d'Albert delighted the ears of the audience, while their eyes were gratifled by the architectural and artistic beauties that surrounded them.

The two most important social functions of next week occur, unfortunately, both on the same night. The great Charity ball has been for many weeks fixed for the 7th, and the first subscription dance at Sherry's, under the direction of Mrs. W. W. Astor. Mrs. Frederic Bronson, and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., has the same date. It is not likely that they will clash, however, as it will be quite possible to spend an hour at the Charity ball and still be in time for the cotilion at Sherry's, where only

the very young dancing set are bidden. The Master of the Meadowbrook Hunt, Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., returned vesterday from the eastern shore of Virginia, where he went a week ago on Mr. Ralph Ellis's vacht to look for a suitable winter hunting country. He reports nothing found which would answer the desired purpose, and he will now turn his attention to Kentucky or Tennessee. Mr. Ellis has gone with his vacht further south and will

not return for some weeks yet.

The gayety of the week has been clouded, not only by the prevailing epidemic, but by conspicuous afflictions. The death of Mr. Alexander Hamilton as well as that of Mrs. James Otis have thrown large family connections into mourning, and have carried grief to many hearts. Apart from the public and professional prominence which marked the earlier period of Mr. Hamilton's life, he wielded always a strong personal influence by his dignity and graciousness of manner, his wide knowledge of men and books, and by a gift of expression and language which made him a charming talker and a most agreeable companion. His wife, formerly Miss Angelica Livingston, was wonderfully beautiful in her youth, and has retained in an unusual degree the high-bool charm of person and carriage which distinguished her in former days. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Hamilton has taken any leading part in society of into years, as they had no children to bring forward and their tastes have run in the direction of a quiet and

most unobtrusive country life.

Mrs. Otis, who has but recently returned from Europe and whose sudden selzare was most unexpected by her many friends, will leave belind her a record of a pure and gentle life, adorned with all those womanly graces and virtues which one meets but rarely in the The love for titles is perennial in the human | busy world of to-day. With every advantage breast, especially in these United makes where there of fortune and position, she was as simple and are Colonels enough to command all the regiments in the world, who have never commanded a regiment voted to her home and friends. Of her it may be truly said that "her ways were ways of pleasantness, and all her paths were neace."

Philadelphia has sustained a loss in the death of Mr. George H. Boker, who has been a prominent figure there socially as well as politically for more than forty years. His son and daughter-in-law, who was formerly Miss Edith Wharton, will be greatly missed this winter from Assemblies and dancing class, of which they have been for many years the moring spirits,

From the America

that we are almost driven. It almost se fault is with the problem. It almost se though, since it is so difficult even to

what general character our cathedral might best assume, the building of cathedrals were an annehronism. And when architecture sets itself to dealing with ralpable anachronisms, what can it expect to do but faithfully copy some time-honored success or fall in the effort to produce a new version?

The Roman Catholic Interpretation,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me

to call your attention to the fact that the directions for saving the sick, as given by St James, are not so ex-plicit as your article. Dec. 25, asserts. The verse quoted

does not state whother the salvation of the body or the

soul is meant; whether the Lord will raise the sick man's

body from his bed, or his soul to Beaven, and the con-

point more forcibly to intimating a spiritual rather

than a physical cure, and, as the Catholics consider it,

the institution of a sacrament or ceremony to be ob-

served in illness. A subsequent verse, referring to the power of the prayer of a righteous man, would taken

with the call for the Elders still further confirm the intention for a ceremony for the beneat of the sout. It seems to me if liberty even apparently to imperil human life, through individual interpretation of the scripture. Is accorded to the faith-sure believers, would have to be extended to those who, from the stories of Abraham and Jepathah, might consider their salvation omy obtainable by killing their sons and

the of half a dozen different interpretations that under these circumstances it is surely the clear day in the law not to panish or prevent praver. But it interpretations day in the with immedians forms or belief, but to be should be distincted at the physical remedies shall be the contemporary of the contemporary they are despended only a very little more limited. They should be watched and protected against the consequence of that limit.

New York, Dec. 29.

Carson Enjoys the Good Things of the Earth.

From the Buffalo couries

Casson, Nev., Jan. 1.-Last evening the Car-

son wheelmen gave a phonograph ball in this city at Armory Hall. Between each dance Elison's phonograph played delightful melodies. The guests were able to listen to Schubert's Serenade, from Gilmore's band; selections from the popular operas by the First Regi-

ment band in San Francisco; a piano solo by Mr. Louis

Glass Fan Francisco; a letter from Thomas Edison in London; a letter from Bill Nye to the editor of the

San Francisco; the voices of Gen. Boulanger, P. T. Bar

num. President Harrison, Levi Morton, Henry W. Grady,

Stadstone, Parnell, Phothe Davies, and Mrs. Langury. A

receiver was arranged over the orchesica, and the m

the shuffling of feet were all faithfully reproduced.

sic of the dance and the shouts of the caller and

How Barnum Outwitted the Canadians,

"Do you know why P. T. Barnum is unpopu-

From the Richester Post Express.

lar in Canada " asked a thestrical agent has night " I will tell you. There is a heavy duty on posters in

Canada, and the showman who takes a large quan

tity of printed matter into the Dominion is under an enormous expense. Barana determined to avoid the exaction. He planned a Canadian tour for 12-6, and

two years before he sent tons of posters to Canada and

neglected to pay the duty. The staff lay in the custom House without being called for, and at last the officials decided to advertise it for sale at auction. Harmun

sent an agent to the sale to buy up the show tille, and

he did so at a bargain. The secret leaked out, and that's

the reason the patriotic citizens of Canada are down or

Did the President Say "Busted,"

From the Phi alle while Eccord.

Washington, Jan. 3.-The Post says to-day

that the fact that denia's were sent out from the White House that such a thing was contemplated and no prevent the President from giving his daughter prece

ence over the wife of the Vice-President Mrs. Blatte

President answered the objection to this arrangement

which was brought to his attention in a cent-off-rial manner, that she should stand there "if it basted the

Cabinet." In his earnestness he actually used the word

The Ruling Passion in Boston,

From the Instan Total

Barnum."

busted."

anywhere.

Morning Appeal : a recitation by George Bro

clusion that "his sins shall be forgiven him," would

The statement is made that Henry W. Grady, a short time before his death, wrote to Mr. Watterson the Louisville Conview Journal, expressing his submission. to the latter's views in favor of free trade. .

How about the prudence of allowing a cough to run on, rasping the pulmonary and brouchial organs, when that approved and speedy remedy, Dr. D. Jarnes' hat pectorant, can be obtained from any apothecary!—4du.